

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET		AN. CMA.1167 1/88
1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF PROJECT		
WEIDMANN, (fma) GIS, Suspected GIS Activities Vienna		
2. REPORT OF PROGRESS		3. DATE SUBMITTED
On 23 March 1955, GCS Intercept L/P 28009, dated 6 March 1955, disclosed the following information on SUBJECT and other persons alleged to be GIS agents and/or Communist collaborators in Vienna:		10 June 1955
From: Kirohner, M. A. 62 Leonharistrasse Graz, Steiermark, Austria		To: Redaktion "Bohemia" 8/II Luchauerstrasse Munich, Germany
Dear Mr. Fekelsky,		
<p>Your letter with the identity card arrived. I have passed on the identity card. Mr. Havlicek and Mr. WIDOMAN request you to thank the translator. I have also received the "Bohemia" and arranged everything so far. Glad to hear that someone is coming to Lina, so that we can start the action. Eng. Sedinger told us that he has sent the answer to Salzburg. He hasn't a suitable photograph at the moment. The last pack of newspapers reached us via Salzburg. I'll send you other material this week. Here is a letter from Mr. WEIDMANN in supplement to his previous letter:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Vienna, 25 February 1955</p>		
To Editor Fekelsky:		
<p>I am sending you addresses of Communist collaborators responsible for handing over Vienna Czechs to Communist Czechoslovakia:</p> <p>Maria Bradets, Vienna XII, Schleifgasse 7, Czech, shoe repair shop, supports Communists with money and propaganda.</p> <p>Mr. and Mrs. V. Los, Vienna XII, Hauptstrasse 21, Czechs, tailor shop, have direct connections with Soviet Army and GPU.</p> <p>Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kabela, Vienna XII, Freitagasse 24/II, Czechs, dangerous Czech agents, both were for re-training at the KP school at Prague in 1953, Communists.</p> <p>Maria Truba, Vienna XII, Freitagasse 8/II, Czech, agent and informer for Kabela, J. Jerisek, Vienna XII, Freitagasse 23/II, relative of Kabela, agent for Prague Communist.</p> <p>Rudolf Galla, Vienna XII, Schmiedgasse 25, native of Oetrau, non-Communist, but collaborator, is responsible for many emigrant victims to Czechoslovakia.</p> <p>J. Katalja, Vienna XII, Schleifgasse 20/I, Czech, the same as Galla.</p> <p>Long-Rudovet, Vienna XII, Freitagasse 22/III, Vienna Czech, Socialist, same as Galla.</p> <p>Other addresses next time.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(S-3)</p>		
4. OTHER INFORMATION		5. SIGNATURE OF AGENT
WD 341		SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT FOR COORDINATION WITH US Army
DATE 2006

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

WIEIDMAAN, (fsm)
Cib, Suspected CIB Activities
Vienna

10 June 1953
RG-07609
V-34892

On 23 March 1953, an investigation was initiated on SUB/NOT to determine his course of information, associates and activities, as reflected in LHM Intercept L/P 28800, dated 6 March 1953. To date the following information has been obtained:

On 19 March 1953, Informant 1801 submitted the following information to this Office:

Several days ago the wife of the exiled Czech politician, Dr. Vladimir Fekelsky, (Federalist), came to Vienna from Munich, Germany. Mrs. Fekelsky held meetings with Dr. Klimov and Engineer Rodinger, the editor of the Volksdeutsche Zeitung (ethnic German newspaper). The latter arranged a meeting between Source and Mrs. Fekelsky.

Mrs. Fekelsky came to Vienna on behalf of her husband, with whom she works. Dr. Fekelsky's permanent residence is in Munich, and he is concerned with the unification of large groups of Czechs in exile. Dr. Fekelsky was successful in bringing about a close relationship with the General Frelba group. He is in constant contact with (fsm) Burehansky, a Czech politician who lives in Munich. Dr. Fekelsky did not discuss his political plans with his wife; however, she gave assurance that her husband would come to Vienna for a few days next week and it is likely that he would talk with Source and give him further details.

Mrs. Fekelsky's mission was to find people who have connections both in the CSH and in Munich. Her husband is in need of all types of information from the CSH, which must be current. It is preferred that this be an organ of some sort, which can verify information from the CSH, because it is expected to extend beyond the border into the CSH. Above all, it is necessary for Dr. Fekelsky to have a very trustworthy person in Vienna. The news would be compiled by this person and reliably transmitted to Dr. Fekelsky. Mrs. Fekelsky said that her husband has had connections with Dr. Klimov for a long time, but has, nevertheless, no real trust in him. Klimov is known to be a supplier of intelligence information, and she doubts and fabricates information and sells it for as much as he possibly can. Mrs. Fekelsky doubts, however, that Dr. Klimov works for an Eastern intelligence service. Her direct question to Source was, could she possibly find someone in Vienna who would be suitable for the job. Source answered that there were members of the circle of exiled Czechs in Vienna, who are engaged in the dissemination of intelligence information, are suspected of working for both sides. A complete trust in a person is very difficult, if not impossible. Emigrants, mostly young people who work as border crossers, are mainly in the service of one of the Eastern powers. If they are working for themselves, they engage in guiding refugees across the border, since this is more profitable than intelligence activity and is possibly less dangerous. For these reasons, it would be difficult

JOSEPH J. LIPKO, S/A CIB
ASST. CIB Sub-Dir "C" (Vienna)

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

WELLMANN (FNU)
CIC, Suspected GIC Activities
Vienna

10 June 1958
MO-02300
V-34032

for Mr. Fekelsky to find a suitable person in Vienna, if he wants to be completely safe.

Mrs. Fekelsky complained that the people who are used by CIC as border crossers and couriers are poorly controlled and obtain information which could be damaging if it were betrayed. Mrs. Fekelsky gave one example: Arnel Uvrk, who lived in Innsbruck, Austria, about two years ago, and who now calls himself Steinhardt. He is working for CIC, Lins, as an interrogator and is an agent for the GIC state police (StG). Arnel Uvrk, alias Steinhardt, allegedly earned a Professor (Pa.) Corny, in Innsbruck, of his impending arrest, so that Corny was able to escape. (Corny was a Czech agent). Uvrk also brought the written material which Corny left behind in Innsbruck to Lins, crossed the bridge into Urfahr and gave the material to an Eastern intelligence agency. Later Uvrk emigrated to Australia, but returned in a few months to Austria and, as previously mentioned, works for CIC, Lins. (B-8)

On 21 April 1953, Informant 1601 submitted the following information to this Office:

The prominent Czech leader of immigrants (federalists), Vladimir Fekelsky, was in Vienna during the beginning of the week of 12 April 1953, accompanied by his wife. On 14 April 1953, he went to Innsbruck, Austria, and returned to Vienna on 17 April. His wife remained in Vienna during his short absence. The couple lived, unregistered, at Vienna VIII (American), Josefstaedterstrasse 72/4, with (FNU) Sodinger, who is known as a leader of ethnic Germans in Vienna. Fekelsky's permanent address is Roslandstrasse 25, Munich 25, Germany, and his telephone number is 1 25 88. He is the editor of the Czech immigrant newspaper, "Bohemia". The couple crossed the demarcation line with the aid of identity cards made out to Austrian citizens, which they allegedly procured in Lins, Austria. The identity card bears the round seal of the Lins police Headquarters, number 77. The identification card for Mrs. Fekelsky was made out to a Margareta Balor and contained a picture of Mrs. Fekelsky. It is not known in what name the card for Mr. Fekelsky was made out. Both crossed the demarcation line without difficulty. They left Vienna in the direction of Munich on 20 April 1953. The reason for Fekelsky's visit to Vienna was to contact Czech immigrants and to make preparations for a conference which is to take place in Munich in June 1953. It was for this purpose that Fekelsky contacted Dr. Ilimovic, who is to be the Austrian delegate at this conference. Fekelsky promised Source a condensation of the results of the conference. In two weeks he is to furnish a work sheet indicating the present situation of many Czech and Slovakian groups in exile in Europe, with special consideration given to Austria and West Germany. Fekelsky was especially interested in the

JOSEPH J. LIPO, S/A GIC
480th GIC Sub-Set "C" (Vienna)

Joseph J. Lipo

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

WIDMANN (Cau)
Cib, Suspected CIG Activities
Vienna

10 June 1953
HO-02500
V-34193

Czech minority group in Vienna, and asked if this minority would aid the immigrants, especially the Federalists. After source gave Fekelsky an explanation of the Czech school situation in Vienna, and also the dependence of the "Schoenau" school association upon the money received from the GUK to maintain its school work, Fekelsky hinted in his reply that support for the Czech schools in Vienna could be obtained from the Americans. Thereby, the heavy burden would be taken off the non-Communist teaching staff. Fekelsky especially stressed the fact that the connections which now remain with the GUK have almost been completely dissolved because of the difficulty in crossing the border. Therefore, less and less information from the GUK will be received. Often it has been discovered that information which is allegedly first class consists, in reality, of evaded reports. The fabrication of reports has reached such proportions in Munich that people are making a business of it. Fekelsky's exponents in Vienna are Dr. Klimov and his assistants, Havilek and Mrs. Kubik. Dr. Klimov's work consists mainly of the distribution of the newspaper "Bohemia". Fekelsky said Klimov is "lost face" through the passing of false reports, so that now he cannot be fully trusted. Fekelsky does not believe that Klimov is a Czech agent because he exposed himself too much in his earlier activities. Fekelsky believes that Klimov's primary interest is in making money. The allegedly kidnapped George Zahradnicky alias Schelise, is known to Fekelsky as a Czech agent. Fekelsky impresses one as being a confused political theorist who is hardly influential enough to control a great number of people. His wife seems to be more energetic. Source is maintaining further connections with Fekelsky. (U-S)

On 23 April 1948, Informant 1801 submitted the following information to this Office:

During February and March 1948, the following article, an interview with Vladimir Fekelsky, the chairman of the Czech Democratic Federalists, appeared in the "Bohemia", a Czech Democratic Federalist's newspaper in Munich.

Questions: How do you judge February 1948?

Answers: The 28th of February was in no case a day of heroic defense of the so-called political representation, in the view of Communist aggression, but of cowardly resignation before the evil. An exception is the students. All political and state functionaries are at fault for February 1948, disregarding their party membership and orientation. One reason why these people fade out of public life is that under their leadership we could still detect a few "state acts" similar to that of February 1948.

JOSEPH J. LIPKO, S/A CIG
430th CIG Sub-Dep "C" (Vienna)

Joseph J. Lipko

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

WHIDEVANN (Cmu)
CIG, Suspected CIG Activities
Vienna

10 June 1963
EO-02106
V-34.02

Question: How do you regard the collaboration between these democratic groups which are outside of the NSC (initials of the Czech government in exile in the USA, under Zdenek Janak)?

Answer: The unification of all positive power for the purpose of a new political representation in exile is highly necessary. At least for reasons of the renaissance of the name of the Czechs in this world. I have the impression that energies in the leadership, be it in the state or emigration, are healthy if they are constructive. This will be especially applicable where the political functionaries are at the helm for quite some time -- comfortable, intellectually exhausted, sterile, and very often corrupt. The necessity of such a change was shown by the American people, too, when they elected the opposition party candidate. The supposition for the collaboration by those groups, which are not in the NSC, is good will and pure partnership. On these grounds, a new representation can be created, with new people who are not at fault in today's tragedy in the GDR, and who have the ability to dominate all sectors of the political life in the emigration. Thereby, a basis for free development of our people after the defeat of Communism would be created.

Question: Is the Federalism in the Czech people acute?

Answer: I believe that our people do support the movement for a European federation. I am convinced that a Danube or a Middle European Federation would be a basis for the further development of a European Federation. National, racial, religious, and social tolerance is a precondition for it. Today one can already note a departure from the exaggerated nationalism, which I regard as a certain inferior complex. It is this departure which brings people close together; people who are to live as equal partners in the federation. The necessity of solving the social problems also forces the creation of a federation, because it is much easier for a large economic body to offer a higher standard of living, than a small state.

Question: How do you envision your relationship to the Slovaks?

Answer: It is my greatest wish that the relations with the Slovaks be the best, and that the cooperation in exile be very close and intimate. Unfortunately, one cannot say that the understanding today, between the Czechs and Slovaks, either in exile or according to reports received

JOSEPH J. LIPEK, S/A CIG
430th CIG Sub-Dep "C" (Vienna)

Joseph J. Lipik

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

DB 13711

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

WEINZAM (FNU)
CIB; Suspected CIB Activities
Vienna

10 June 1953
EO-62469
V-4404

from home, is very good. Many Czechs still do not understand that the Slovaks are people like us, and that they have the right to decide their future political and national life. This is the holy right of everyone, and we, as democrats and humanists, cannot deprive them of this right. However, we can avoid future unfriendly relations which may exist between the countries of the Czechs and Slovaks. It is better to have a good neighbor than a bad tenant. It is also justly so that the Slovaks in the federation have as many rights as we, to be an independent unit.

Question: How about the cooperation with the Sudeten Germans?

Answer: While in exile I have been trying for cooperation between the Czechs and Sudeten Germans since the beginning of 1947. I cannot state that I have always received a positive reaction from the Sudeten Germans. It is necessary under all circumstances that not only the Czechs, but also the Sudeten Germans -- or as some say, the Germans of the Bohemian countries, must overcome the exaggerated nationalism and the reminiscences. The situation must be judged from the realistic point of view. Close cooperation with the Sudeten Germans would not only be an advantage toward our common goal, but would also be documentation of our European outlook. Attempts and preparations were taken, in this respect, but mostly only platonically. Here I want to refer to my interview in the newspaper, "Volksstern", dated 20 December 1942, where I declared that the same way that the Munich Agreement lost its "raison d'être" (justification for existence) after Hitler's defeat, the Potsdam agreement will lose its "raison d'être", after the defeat of Communism. The direction of today's American policy confirms this. We are the ones who first supported the Sudeten Germans in their own country, and their rights for their own leadership and national existence. This is surely a basis for the best relations. (B-2)

During the period 27 March 1945 to 5 June 1945, the files of the following Austrian agencies were checked concerning SUBJECT and personalities mentioned in CCS Intercept L/P 25809, dated 6 March 1945, with negative results:

Vienna Central Police Registry
Austrian State Police
Austrian Penal Registry
Austrian Alien Registry

NSDAP Central Registry
Vienna Vice and Prostitute Squad
Austrian Health Office
Austrian Ministry of Interior (C-2)

JOSEPH J. LIPAD, s/a CIB
430th CIB Sub-Det "C" (Vienna)

Joseph J. Lipad

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

REILKMAN (fau)
CIC; Suspected GID Activities
Vienna

10 June 1953
SU-12469
V-36-12

On 12 May 1953, the British Field Security Office in Graz, Austria, made a check of the address of M. A. Stroemer, presumably the originator of the referenced GID intercept, and revealed that at Leonhardstrasse 62, Graz, Austria, there are no private residences, but that the Ursula Convent is situated there. Attempts to identify STROEMER and his alleged associates met with negative results. (U-3)

The files of this Sub-Attachment were checked on 6 June 1953 and revealed the following information:

AR/V-20228, dated 6 May 1950, Operation Bar, in episode, was witnessed statement by Olga Joser on Anton Aubech in which Olga Joser stated that at one time Anton Aubech told Joser that Aubech, a Czech agent and a (fau) Sedinger, who represents the ethnic Germans in Vienna, held a meeting in the Soviet sector of Vienna. Aubech also remarked that had Sedinger been alone, Aubech would have had him arrested by the Soviets, because they are very much interested in him. (U-3)

V-MOIC, dated 17 October 1946, Subjects: Thaler, Dr. Fritz, Vienna I, Franz Josefaki 66, mentions that one (fau) Havlicek endorsed and countersigned a certificate indicating that Dr. Fritz Thaler was active in turning over the city of Vienna to the Soviets in 1945. (U-3)

The files contain numerous reports on various Havliceks, most of whom are in some way connected with the KPO, either in Vienna or in the C&K.

TRX #251010, dated 21 January 1953, indicates that one Karel Steinhart, a refugee from the C&K, was screened and evacuated by air to US zone, Austria (Linz), on 21 January 1953. (U-3)

Refugee Transmittal Report, C-623-62, dated 24 December 1952, contains biographical data on one Karel Steinhart, born 18 March 1916 in Brno, C&K. (U-3)

Agent's Notes: It is strongly possible that the above-mentioned Steinhart and the one mentioned in the early part of this report, Re: Mrs. Kotelny's statement to Source 1901, in which she states that Karel Cvrk aka Steinhart is now working for CIC, Linz, are one and the same person.

AR/V-24734, dated 9 October 1951, Subjects: "Broun, Bohumil Dr., Suspected GID Agent", mentions one Dr. Blumovic as the representative of the Frubela Group (a group of Czechs in exile in England). (U-3)

JOSEPH J. LIFKO, S/A CIC
430th CIC Sub-Att "C" (Vienna)

Joseph J. Lifko

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

DB13713

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

WEIDEN/NN (fsm)
CIS, suspected CIS Activities
Vienna

10 June 1953
DO-0200
V-54002

The files contain many reports, Re: Operation Bargain/Episode, in which one Dr. Rimovic is mentioned as a smuggler of refugees across the Ciz-Austro border, a fabricator of intelligence information, and allegedly having contact with CIS activities.

AK 5-2450, dated 26 January 1951, Subjects: "Krotoka (Krotoka) Allen, Intelligence operative", mentions that Vladimir Pokelsky and Carl Arner, both Czech refugees who tried to contact the Czech resistance group under General Prehala, contacted the CIS in Bad Reichenhall, Germany, for assistance. (P-6)

AK 5-16056, dated 8 October 1952, Subjects: "Vitava, Jan", Re: Operation Bargain/Episode indicates that during an interview with Vitava, by one Jurek, in the Ciz, Jurek asked Vitava if he contacted one Pokelsky. Vitava answered that he did not contact Pokelsky because Pokelsky was not in good standing with the Prehala Group which Vitava wanted to penetrate. (P-6)

Agent's Notes: Further reference is made to 5-14345, dated 17 September 1952, Subject: "Pokelsky's Activities", a copy of which is not in the files of this Sub-Detachment.

CID-13-0846, dated 8 January 1953, Subject: "List of Informants Dropped by Intelligence Agencies in US Zone of Germany and Austria", lists one Maria Theresa Pokelsky nee Blachotvitchka, aka Bertram, aka Blachotvichka, who was dropped as an informant on 31 May 1952, for security reasons. (S-2)

JOSEPH J. LIPKO, S/A-CIS
430th CIS Sub-let "C" (Vienna)

Joseph J. Lipko

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

DB13714